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Machine Readable Records

National Archives Acquires Records of the National Enersave Project

Recently, the National Archives acquired a series of case and subject files associated with the Enersave Project. This program was administered by Home Energy Programs (HEP), Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch, Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector, Energy Mines and Resources (EMR). The Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch was administered under the auspices of various names during the life of the Enersave Project. One should refer to the annual reports of EMR if interested in the evolution of this Branch. The Enersave records are unique in that they represent the first hybrid collection to be acquired by the Government Archives Division (i.e., closely interrelated machine readable and textually based records). The machine readable records contain the case file material, and are the subject of this paper.

In January 1976, new priorities were set by the federal government for energy research and development, and as a result, funding for this activity increased. In February 1976, under the auspices of this priority, a number of new energy conservation programs were announced relative to home insulation, building codes and industrial assistance, along with initiatives to reduce energy consumption in federal facilities. Also, in late 1976 and early 1977, the federal government implemented programs in cooperation with Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to encourage greater energy conservation, with emphasis on home insulation projects, but also with attention to conservation practices in the commercial and industrial sectors.

From 1976 to 1985, EMR was involved in research pertaining to the examination and testing of various residential energy audit services which stemmed from the home energy conservation initiative announced in 1976. While EMR instituted different types of audits with various ranges of sophistication and complexity, a considerable amount of development work was concentrated on the Enersave audit service.

The Enersave Project was, essentially, a conservation scheme involving a computerized analysis of one's home heating and insulation characteristics. The service was designed to give homeowners an estimate of the costs and benefits involved in improving the thermal efficiency of their homes. In light of this, it was aimed at residential dwellings,

defined as single, detached, single detached and row houses up to and including three stories. Information was collected and made available to the public in a variety of ways — mail order programs, through the Canadian Home Insulation Program (CHIP), the Canadian Oil Substitution Program (COSP), and organized surveys. The program also provided energy conservation information on a toll-free telephone line (i.e., HEATLINE) and by publication of a number of fact sheets and pamphlets.

Enersave considered nine specific energy saving actions — daytime thermostat setback to 20°C (68°F); nighttime thermostat setback to 17°C (63°F); installation of weatherstripping around windows; upgrading attic insulation to R-30 (or building code specifications); installation of R-15 insulation in uninsulated ceiling areas; installation of R-15 insulation in uninsulated walls; installation of storm windows where lacking; installation of R-15 insulation in exposed floors; and application of R-8 insulation to foundation walls.

Information was collected on the current characteristics of the home by means of a questionnaire. Based upon the household responses, the Enersave computer program (i.e., model) was used to perform heat loss computations and determine estimates of possible savings if specific energy saving actions were performed. After the calculations were achieved, a report was printed presenting estimates of costs, savings and payback periods for the appropriate action. This report was mailed to each respondent.

The savings estimate calculations were based on what was known as local data. The local data consisted of regionally based price data for certain kinds of fuel, local material and labour costs, and weather conditions. During the course of the program, this base of information was updated on a regular basis to ensure Enersave was dealing with current costs and prices. Unfortunately, none of the computerized local data have survived. Some of this information has been transferred to the National Archives in the operational files of the Computer Science Centre, EMR. One should refer to these files if interested in local price data for various years.

Although the Enersave Project officially ran from 1976 to 1985, information was collected under the auspices of a number of projects. The national Enersave Project was implemented in 1977, modified in 1979 and shutdown in 1985. The two versions of the national program have become known as Enersave Project — National Version '77 and National Version '79. In 1978, Enersave personnel requested certain

changes to the National Version '77 format. The Group A format came about because the changes were instituted in the month of April 1978. Originally, the Group A format was to supplant the National Version '77 format; however, this never occurred. Consequently, between April 1978 and the implementation of the new version in 1979, two different Enersave formats were in use for the national program.

Various regional programs ran concurrently with the national program in order to enhance public awareness of home energy conservation practices. These concurrent projects ran as follows: the Prince Edward Island Enersave Project — from December 1976 to January 1977; the Newfoundland Enersave Project — from March to May 1977; the Summer Job Corps Enersave Project — from June to September 1977; the Quebec Loan Project — from March 1978 to February 1979; and the Eneraction Project — from June 1978 to September 1979.

The Enersave data used by EMR were stored in a series of input and savings history files. In turn, these files were arranged by project, or fiscal year in the case of the national program. This structure has been maintained by the National Archives. The input files contain the raw input coded directly from the Enersave questionnaire. It includes information about name of householder; household address and telephone number; language of household; date home built; style and shape of home; ground and upper perimeter dimensions; accessible attic space; amount of insulation in attic, roof, walls and foundation; single attached wall space; construction materials; number of storm windows and outside doorways; main type and cost of heating; secondary type of heating; type of hot water heater; average daytime and nighttime temperature ranges; number of rooms not fully heated; and frequency of heating system maintenance.

Generally, the savings files contain processed input data and other computed values from the Enersave model. More specifically, they contain information about: recommendations for retrofitting; savings data for daytime and nighttime thermostat setback; cost and savings data for weatherstripping installation; insulation fuel savings and associated costs; and storm window fuel savings data. Although the input file contains demographic information, the early savings files do not until 1981.

This material has been acquired because it not only documents events which occurred under the auspices of the Enersave program,

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but it also contains information that allows one to analyse housing conditions, for particular locations in Canada, as they existed shortly after the Arab oil embargo of 1973. It was this embargo that led to dramatic increases in the price of oil during the mid 1970s and early 1980s, and subsequently made Canadians aware of the thermal inefficiencies related to their homes. The EnerSave program was a mechanism used by the federal government to make Canadians aware that if certain precautions were taken they could dramatically reduce their consumption of oil. At the time, it was believed that a reduction in the domestic consumption of oil would dramatically decrease Canada's dependence on foreign oil imports. In turn, this would have a positive impact on the country's balance of payments deficit.

Admittedly, the housing sample is somewhat biased because of the administrative nature of the EnerSave program; however, combined with housing data created during CHIP and the Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation Urea Formaldehyde Insulation Program, one can recreate an interesting mosaic of Canada's housing stock as it existed prior to 1985.

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Cataloguing of Computer Files

An article in the *ESRC Data Archive Bulletin* (No. 41, September 1988) provides information on some developments in the cataloguing of computer files. As descriptive practices are a vital component to the dissemination of computer files to the research community, it is useful to obtain as much information as possible on what developments are underway in various countries. The following article describes some of the developments in Britain.

The Seminar Series on the Cataloguing of Computer Files which was convened by Marcia Taylor and Bridget Winstanley of the ESRC Data Archive and funded by the ESRC to meet on a regular basis, has produced a publication entitled "Cataloguing Computer Files in the UK: A Practical Guide to Standards" which is available in draft form. This document is a joint report of the Standards and Implementation Working Parties convened by Ray Templeton of the Library Association and Peter Burnhill of the Edinburgh University Computing Service.

The *Guide* does not purport to offer a standard in itself but references and amplifies existing conventions for the description of computer works. It draws on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd edition, chapter 9

(AACR2), the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Computer Files* (ISBD9CF00) and the various manuals covering the MARC (machine readable cataloguing) formats, and attempts to ease the path of both professional and non-professional cataloguers wrestling with the problems of bibliographic description of computer works.

It is hoped that the draft publication will stimulate comment and trial use and that a final version reflecting these comments and use will appear towards the end of 1989. Copies of the draft version are available from the ESRC Data Archive.

IFDO/IASSIST 89

A joint IFDO/IASSIST conference will be held in Jerusalem from May 15 to May 18, 1989. The theme of this year's conference is "Value of Research Data for Government and Business." The program will concentrate on three major tracks:

Research Issues — A variety of topics focusing on such issues as the role of national statistical agencies in providing social science data, social trends, cross-national surveys and quantitative historical research.

Technologies — The wide variety of products which can be used for data creation, storage and dissemination will be the focus of this track. Presentations on statistical mapping systems, CD-ROM data products, computer networks and service, and policies/techniques for long-term storage will be included.

Data Management Issues — Topics such as the criteria for selecting data for preservation, indexing data holdings, legal issues in data preservation and dissemination, and special textual databanks will be discussed.

For further information on the conference program contact Judith Rowe, Princeton University at (609) 452-6052 or Michal Peleg, Social Science Data Archives, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91905, Israel.

Notes

The Archival Research and Evaluation Staff of the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington has produced a technology assessment report on archival data storage and the 3480 class tape cartridge drives. The 3480 class cartridge is a new magnetic tape format for computer data storage. The cartridge is a 4" x 5" box with the tape and take-up reel enclosed. The container does not present a problem for archival storage. The medium used on 3480 class tape is chromium dioxide which has different characteristics from the ferric oxide used in conventional tapes. The market for the 3480 class tape cartridge is growing and it is likely that they

will soon dominate the main frame market. For those data archives and libraries which may be affected by the change in medium this document will be most valuable in providing information on the preservation aspects of the 3480 class tape. The document can be obtained from the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The New York State Archives has published *A Strategic Plan for Managing and Preserving Electronic Records in New York State Government*. The publication outlines the strategic issues in the management and preservation of EDP records with a chapter on the key trends in information technology, more diverse applications and software, the relationship between paper and electronic records and the wider distribution of information. Chapter 2 outlines the objectives for improved management and preservation of electronic records. The last chapter describes the specific activities to be undertaken to improve the situation. This is a very useful document providing an understanding of the complexity of information creation in the government context. It can also provide those outside the public sector with a good overview of the variety of data produced within government agencies. Copies of the publication can be obtained from the University of the State of New York, State Education Department, State Archives and Records Administration, Albany, N.Y. 12234.

Articles not credited were prepared by Sue Gavrel, Government Archives Division.

Anyone wishing information about the *Bulletin* may write to: National Archives of Canada, Assistant Director, Government Archives Division, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3, or phone (613) 996-5626.



IEFD/ASSIST 89

En plus de documenter le Projet BéneSage, ces fichiers contiennent de l'information qui permet d'analyser la situation du logement dans certains locatifs du Canada peu après l'embarquement sur le pétrole arabe de 1973. Ces dernières années les augmentations spéciales ont entraîné les augmentations spéciales dans certaines localités du Canada peu après l'embarquement sur le pétrole arabe de 1973. Ces augmentations spéciales sont le résultat de l'importation des perturbations étrangères, ce qui entraîne une répercussion positive sur le dépendance de l'économie canadienne à l'égard de la consommation interne de pétrole, et de la consommation internationale de pétrole.

Division des archives gouvernementales
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Catalogage des fichiers informatiques

Le New York State Archives a publié A Strategic Plan for Managing and Preserving Electronic Records in New York State Government, qui décrit les politiques stratégiques de la gestion des documents électroniques. Un conseil national des archives de la section, qui comprend des archivistes et des historiens, a été créé pour superviser l'application de ces politiques. Le programme est destiné à assurer la sécurité et la disponibilité à long terme des documents électroniques. Il a été mis en place en 1998 et comprend plusieurs éléments : la mise en place d'un système de sauvegarde et de récupération des données, la formation des employés et la mise en place d'un système de gestion des droits d'auteur.

Bien entendu, l'échantillon de la situation du logement est quellque peu fausse par suite de la nature administrative du programme de l'Enseignement. Mais si on ajoute les dommages sur le bâtimen t recueillis pendant le Programme d'Isolation thermique des résidences canadiennes (PITRC) à la masse isolante d'habitation de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, on peut quand même recevoir une mesure indicative du parc domiciliaire du Canada, tel qu'il se présentait avant 1985.

ser à la University of the State of New York, State Education Department, State Archives and Records Administration, Albany, New York 12234.

La gestion des données — On y abordera divers sujets tels les critères de sélection des données à conserver, l'indexation des fonds de conservatrices, les questions juridiques touchant à la conservation des données, les meilleures méthodes pour décrire les données et les meilleures méthodes pour les manipuler.

Les articles non signés sont édités par Sue Gatz. Tous les documents sont la propriété de la Division des archives publiques du Canada. Pour obtenir des renseignements au sujet du Bulletin, veuillez écrire à : Archives nationales du Canada, Directeur adjoint, Division des archives gouvernementales, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa K1A 0N3, ou téléphoner au (613) 996-5626.

Le personnel de l'Archives Research and Evaluation de la National Archives and Records Administration à Washington a profité d'un rapport sur le stockage des données archivistiques de la classe 3480. Cette recherche est une nouvelle classe de bandes en cartouches de la classe 3480.

Notes

Les articles non signés ont été rédigés par Sue Gatzel de la Division des archives du Service canadien des services sociaux. La Division des archives gère les documents et les informations sur les services sociaux au Canada. Pour obtenir des renseignements au sujet du bulletin, veuillez écrire à : Archives nationales du Canada, Directeur adjoint, Division des archives gouvernementales, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa (Ontario), K1A 0N3, ou téléphoner au (613) 996-5626.

En général, les friches relationnels aux économies contiennent des données d'entreprises qui sont utilisées pour calculer d'autres valeurs telles que l'âge moyen et le revenu familial. Ces informations sont ensuite utilisées pour déterminer les taux d'économies réalisées grâce à la réduction de l'impôt sur le revenu et les remboursements de l'immatriculation. Les économies réalisées sont ensuite utilisées pour déterminer les taux d'économies réalisées grâce à la réduction de l'impôt sur le revenu et les remboursements de l'immatriculation. Les économies réalisées sont ensuite utilisées pour déterminer les taux d'économies réalisées grâce à la réduction de l'impôt sur le revenu et les remboursements de l'immatriculation.

Il existe à l'heure actuelle deux formes distinctes de programme national, divers programmes régionaux dans le but de renforcer le public et un programme national, concurremment avec des partenaires de la conservation de l'énergie au niveau local. Ces deux formes sont basées sur une approche qui vise à sensibiliser les citoyens à l'importance de l'énergie et à promouvoir l'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables. Le programme national vise à promouvoir l'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables et à sensibiliser les citoyens à l'importance de l'énergie et à promouvoir l'utilisation d'énergies renouvelables.

mat de la Version nationale 77. Le format du Groupe A va lui le jour parce que les modifications ont été apportées au mois d'avril 1978. À l'origine, le format du Groupe A devait sup- planter le format de la Version nationale 77 mais celle-ci n'a pas été produite. Par conséquent, entre avril 1978 et l'entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle version en 1979, le programme national disposait de deux formats distincts.

Même si, officiellement, le projet EnerGage était en vigueur de 1976 à 1995, l'information n'a été recueillie sous l'égide de plusieurs projets. Le recueillie EnerGage national est entre-prise en 1976. En 1977, il a été modifié en 1979 et pris fin en 1985. Les deux versions du programme national s'instituent Project Ener- gage Version nationale 77 et Version nationale 9. En 1978, le personnel d'EnerGage déman- geait que son appui des modifications au for- mulaire national soit maintenu au moins au niveau de la version nationale 77.

heurs.

Les calculs des économies prévues étaient basés sur ce qu'un appétit des données lors de l'information totale la durée du programme, à base de données relatives aux prix et de combustible, pour la région dans laquelle il s'agissait de donner des résultats atmosphériques, et aux conditions météorologiques au bout local des matériaux et de la main-d'œuvre, et aux conditions atmosphériques, en tenant toute la durée du programme, à base de données historiques dans les services d'information régionale. Les deux types de services sont ouverts aux archivages par le Centre des services d'ordination et des nationales dans les services opérationnels et nationaux. Ces derniers sont ouverts aux chr-TEMR.

L'information sur les caractéristiques des essences estat treccellie au moyen d'un questionnaire. A parti des réponses obtenues, le programme informatic Enrgage (c-a-d, le modèle) calculait les pertes en énergie thermique et estimait les économies possibles si on rentrait certaines mesures. Puis, l'ordinateur débroussalement à prévoir dans le cas de chaque action envisagée. Le rapport était ensuite envoyé par courrier au répondant.

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Le Projet Energage était un plan de conseil et d'analyse informatique des variations basé sur l'analyse individuelle des habitudes de consommation et de service.

De 1976 à 1985, EMR se consacrait à l'examen et à l'essai des diverses méthodes et services de vérification énergétique des résidences. Même si le ministère a inaugure plusieurs méthodes de vérification plus ou moins sophistiquées et complexes, il a consacré aussi du temps et de l'énergie à travaux au développement du service d'évaluation et de certification de l'habitation.

de notre article.

Les Archives nationales ont acquis, récemment, une série de clichés de cas et de sujets liés au Projet Energie-Sage. Ce programme était administré par les Programmes économiques d'énergie, Secrétariat des Programmes économiques d'énergie, Mines et Ressources (EMR). La Direction des économies domestiques (PED), Direction des établissements administratifs pour les Programmes énergétiques (EPA), et la Direction des affaires publiques (DAP) étaient également impliquées dans ce programme. Ces documents démontrent l'importance du rôle joué par les archives dans la gestion et la mise en œuvre de ce programme.

Acquisition des archives du Projet Enersage

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1989
Vol. 6 - n° 2

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Vol. 6 - II Z

RCAC-1700-NICCI

